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NO. 32

THE STORMING OF MANILA

Despatches from Merritt and Dewey.

American Volunteers Behaved Splendidly.

Foreign War Vessels Lined Up According to National Sympathies—Losses Small.

HONG KONG, August 16.—Admiral Dewey gave General Augustus an hour in which to surrender, at the time of the last demand made on Saturday. General Augustus refused to comply.

The bombardment which began at 3.30 a.m. was continued for two hours and then the Americans stormed the trenches, taking all before them.

The first Colorado volunteers stormed the outer trenches and drove the Spaniards into the second line of defense. Then the American troops swept on, driving all the Spaniards into the inner wall, where the Spanish commander, seeing that further resistance was useless, hoisted the white flag and surrendered.

The losses, American and Spanish, are not yet known. The Spaniards in the trenches numbered 2000. The American attacking force numbered 1000, but the Americans were better armed, better trained and in better condition.

The foreign fleets watched the bombardment with interest. The American warships engaged were the Olympia, Petrel, Raleigh, McCulloch, Boston, Monterey, Charleston and Baltimore.

The Spaniards assert that the fire of the American fleet shot, the only effective fire being from a small gunboat armed with quick firing guns that was close in shore.

The Spanish trenches extended around Manila at a distance of from two to four miles from the walled city, forming a circle ten miles in circumference, and it was impossible, the Spaniards say, to hold so long a line against the American attack.

Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, it is reported, had issued orders to spare all except armed defenses of the city and consequently the town is understood to have been but little damaged. Some street fighting between the insurgents and the Spaniards occurred on the outskirts, but order prevailed within the walled section.

AN ENGLISH ACCOUNT.

LONDON, August 17.—The Manila correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Saturday, says: "Nothing could be more humane than the American capture of the town. The orders of General Merritt and Admiral Dewey were to spare every object, but the armed defenses and trenches. Apparently the American losses were extremely small. The Spanish entrenchments varied in point of distance from two to four miles from the center of Old Manila.

"Defending this long line of at least ten miles was not only and probably under 5000 Spanish regular troops, volunteers and natives. About half that number were in the hospital. The attacking force numbered from 10,000 to 20,000 natives and 10,000 Americans on shore and the fleet. In every respect the advantage was on the side of the attack. The American field guns threw heavier metal and had longer range than the Spanish; the marksmanship of the United States gunners was much superior to that of the Spaniards, and the men were stronger and in better condition. The Spaniards are a small, race compared with their stalwart opponents, and worn out by a hundred days' siege and disappointed arrival of the promised Spanish relief squadron they had lost their heart. It was a hopeless struggle.

"Looking over the bay it was curious to notice the foreign fleets arrange themselves according to their sympathies. The English and Japanese were near the Americans and the Germans and French on the opposite sides of the bay north of the Pasig river. The British cruiser Immortalite and her consort kept fairly near the American line. The attacking squadron formed in line between Malate and Old Manila, with the Concord watching the fort at the mouth of the Pasig. The American fleet lay outside the break water.

"The Olympia fired the first shot at 8.40 and a fairly continuous, but by no means furious, cannonade, was kept up until 11.20. By that time Malate fort was silenced and the American troops then stormed the entrenchments. The Spaniards who were in the earth works told that the quick firing guns of the little gunboat Repido which lay close to the shore were far more terrible in their effects than was the raking fire of the ships.

"Resistance to the Americans' attack was impossible. The first Colorado regiment was the earliest to charge the Spaniards, who retired to the second line, but soon, outnumbered, they were forced into the old city. A part of Mar-

ine suffered from the bombardment. The Spanish commander, convinced that further resistance was hopeless, hoisted a white flag at 11.30 and the order to cease firing was immediately issued in the center of the town, but in the outskirts street fighting continued for some time afterward between the rebels and the Spaniards.

"The only fear felt in the city is in regard to the conduct of the insurgents. As I write this in the house of the German consul a brisk fusillade is going on between the combatants and musketry fire is rattling all round."

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Portions of the Wreck Blown 1200 Feet.

FRESNO, August 18.—A terrible explosion occurred at 2 this afternoon at the roundhouse of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix railroad, resulting in a fatal injury to two men and the wounding of two or three others. Mauchuls was at work on engine No. 2 in the roundhouse when the boiler exploded with tremendous force. Joseph Brown was on top of the engine adjusting the pop-valve when the explosion occurred and was badly crushed about the head, dying in a few minutes. E. M. Seaman's left arm was blown off and he was badly bruised and cut about the head. He cannot live, Charles Chambers was also quite seriously injured. The roundhouse was a complete wreck. Another engine in the roundhouse on an adjoining track was also badly wrecked. The fire box was blown off and the engine weighing from four to five tons were blown 1200 feet, striking the end of the Basford Burnmaster Company's warehouse opposite the Catholic church, knocking the end out of it. An air pump weighing over 200 pounds was blown three blocks, lighting many houses. The explosion threw three blocks of masonry weighing from four to five tons, striking the end of the warehouse, knocking the end out of it. An air pump weighing over 200 pounds was blown three blocks, lighting many houses. The explosion threw three blocks of masonry weighing from four to five tons, striking the end of the warehouse, knocking the end out of it. An air pump weighing over 200 pounds was blown three blocks, lighting many houses.

SENIOR MORET

Offers Valuable Hints on the Philippines.

Predicts that Sagasta Will Continue to be a Controlling Spirit.

NEW YORK, August 18.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

"Senior Moret is generally regarded as the best equipped man in Spain for a member of the Paris peace commission. He was the minister of the colonies when the war with the United States began, a time when colonial conditions required the deepest study, the most tactful management. It was his scheme of autonomy which was applied though too late, to Cuba and Porto Rico. He had also thought out a plan to be applied to the Philippines, and General Augustus was trying to win the natives over to it when Admiral Dewey sailed into Manila bay.

Senior Moret said to the World correspondent: "I cannot see how the commission can work with an equal number of members each side and no umpire to give the deciding vote. I have not been asked by the government to go to Paris as a member of the joint commission to negotiate a treaty of peace. If I had been I should have made my acceptance conditional upon conditions such as would enable my country to enter upon negotiations regarding the Philippine affairs under as favorable circumstances as possible and not be obliged to yield every demand.

"The negotiations will last for weeks. There are so many important points to be settled. For instance, the evacuation of Cuba, the settlement of the Cuban debt of which there are many substantial reasons for believing it likely to get a hearing, even with the American government, and the Philippine questions which are of the greatest importance from the Spanish and international points of view. While I was minister for the colonies we sent General Augustus to Manila on the understanding that he was to offer to the natives peace, and the governor part of what General Primo de Rivera had promised to Aguinaldo but did not carry out. Augustus was to tender to the natives a share in the general administration of the island affairs.

"We did not contemplate the tumult of the present orders but they were to have continued to exercise an all powerful influence upon colonial life from the moment we gave the island authorities and the natives so much liberty of action on modern principles of government.

"I think Premier Sagasta believes this could go as far as the Philippines. "I do not think conditions of peace are likely to provoke much opposition from Spain to her present weary and disgraced position. Sagasta has greatly strengthened his position. Events have proved that he cannot easily be ousted by the opposition or replaced by any body, even from his own party.

"If, after a peace treaty is executed, he chooses to retire from active life, he will still be the controlling spirit in the liberal party."

"In that case the Liberals will remain in office during the life of the present cortes, with a cabinet formed with special regard to the dispatching of public business and the reconstruction of the many things which must be remedied in our finances, politics and administration of the war.

"I have confidence in the recuperative powers of our nation and in the sufficiency of our national resources, if they are properly managed.

"I do not fear any Carlist rising immediately as our rural population is eager for peace, as well as the people of the cities.

"But you know the Carlist leaders say they will not resort to guerrilla warfare, but will fly their hawk high. They believe they can start a military, political and religious movement, that which placed Alfonso XIII on the throne. The Carlists are bent on having successfully tampered with the loyalty of the army itself."

The Harminghaus school district bonds for \$1500 were yesterday sold at 112. Bowles of Oakland, who paid \$25 premium.

THE WORK OF DISARMAMENT

Conducted as Rapidly As Possible.

Commissioners for Cuba and Porto Rico.

Merritt and Dewey Will Control Manila Affairs for Some Time.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Gradually the work of a government administration in Cuba, Porto Rico and such portions of the Philippines as this government controls is being fringed. The development of this plan of internal administration occupied much of the attention of the cabinet today and later Secretary Gage, Attorney General Griegs, Postmaster General Smith and Acting Secretary of State Moore held a two hours' conference at the state department, going over the detail of establishing a civil administration. General Corbett was present part of the time. At the outset the military authorities will be in charge of all administrative affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and other acquired possessions. But the military forces can do little more than direct the orderly execution of affairs.

SPAIN'S CUBAN INTERESTS.

A mail steamer will leave New York tomorrow carrying the first lot of mail to Cuba which has left New York since the war began.

The Spanish government has been quite solicitous as to the method of administering affairs in the Antilles, on account of the large Spanish interests remaining there. The French ambassador has received a number of inquiries in this line and these have been laid before the state department. After the conference held this afternoon M. Thibault of the French embassy called and was made acquainted with the general plan of this government in restoring a stable administration throughout the Spanish West Indies. The French ambassador has also been advised by the state department of its selection of military commissioners to meet at Havana and San Juan. The names of these commissioners have been awaited at Madrid, as it is the purpose there to appoint Spanish commissioners of the same rank as those named by the United States.

THE MANILA CABLE.

During the day the government began an effort, through diplomatic channels, to re-establish cable communication with Manila. It was believed by officials tonight that the efforts would prove successful, although some days may elapse before the diplomatic representations have borne fruit. The cable out of Manila is under the control of a British company.

The line is understood to be cut near Manila, but Admiral Dewey has buoyed the covered ends so that a connection can be restored if the company will permit the line to be operated.

DISARMING THE ARMY.

The war department has begun the work of mustering out the volunteers who will not be needed in the service. The order was prepared, but was not issued, as it was deemed best to wait news from Manila before disbanding any of the troops. It is expected that the cavalry and artillery of the volunteer force now in the United States will be mustered out.

Reports of better conditions in the various camps are being received, and especially do flattering reports come from Montauk Point, showing that the soldiers are being well cared for there. Preparations have been going forward for the mustering out of the troops from the camps which were originally established in order to scatter them about the country.

The first report concerning yellow fever among the United States troops in this country came from Key West today. Surgeon General Sternberg believes that it can be kept under control.

MERRITT AND DEWEY.

The war department has been anxiously awaiting news from Manila all day. Secretary Alger said tonight that General Merritt and Admiral Dewey had full instructions and full power to act, and there was not the slightest doubt that whatever was done would be most satisfactory. It might be that in the change of affairs since the protocol was signed General Merritt might ask for further instructions, but he had not done so. The war department will welcome the restoration of cable communication to Manila so that it may be advised at all times as to the progress of events.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Pugilist Corbett Receives Distressing News from Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16.—Patrick J. Corbett, the father of James J. Corbett, the pugilist, shot and killed his wife at an early hour this morning. He then turned the revolver upon himself and committed suicide. The hypothesis accepted by the family and by the intimate acquaintances and friends of the household is that Mr. Corbett was laboring under the effects of temporary insanity.

The terrible tragedy occurred at the Corbett home, 509 Hayes street, over the lively stable owned by the elder Corbett. As near as the time can be fixed the shots rang out at 4.50 o'clock a.m. Mrs. Corbett being killed as she was lying asleep in her bed. So far as can be ascertained, there was not the slightest reason why the husband should have sought to wreak such awful vengeance upon his wife, as for nearly half a century the couple had lived happily and in perfect content together. Indeed, during last evening they had chatted pleasantly about their friends and with two of their daughters and at an early hour had retired without the slightest indication of having been given of what was to follow within the next few hours.

When Mr. Corbett purchased the pistol, no one seems to know. He was never known to keep a weapon in the house before he had purchased this one with an object. Whether during his temporary spells of insanity he had contemplated the deed no one can tell.

There is little doubt but what Mr. Corbett was temporarily insane when he committed his horrible deed, and he inherited the mania from his ancestors. His sister, Margaret Griffin, is now an inmate of the Napa insane asylum, having been confined there six years. Like in the case of her brother, her insanity was hereditary.

Both the old people were natives of Ireland, Mr. Corbett being 65 years of age and his wife four years younger. The funeral ceremonies will not be delayed until Jim arrives from the east, but the bodies will be placed in vaults. The match between Corbett and McCoy for September 15th will not be abandoned.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS.

A Practical Declaration That "Trade Follows the Flag."

NASHVILLE, August 17.—The Republican state convention which met here today in the senate chamber at the state capitol nominated James Fowler of Clinton for Governor by acclamation.

The platform adopted embraced the St. Louis platform and demands the maintenance of the gold standard. The conduct by the administration of President McKinley of the war with Spain and the foreign policy arising therefrom are approved as masterly statesmanlike and patriotic.

This declaration follows: "We believe in an extension of trade and commerce with foreign countries. Believing that trade follows the flag we declare in favor of the annexation of Porto Rico and all the West Indian islands the ultimate annexation of Cuba by the free consent of the people of the island and such control of the Philippines and other islands as shall secure to the United States the trade and commerce of these islands and good government of their people."

Another plank urges the immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal, the enterprise to be strictly under American control.

Very Little Gold Dust.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—The steamer National City, thirteen days from St. Michael, arrived this afternoon. The National City brought about 75 packages from the north and very little gold dust outside of that shipped by the established companies in Alaska. Several of the Klondikers on board have amounts ranging from \$100 to \$2000, also papers representing claims. Nearly all of the gold seekers, however, gave nothing but encouraging reports of the country.

Heroes of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—President McKinley has decided that he will review the heroes of Santiago in New York city if his official duties will permit.

GERMANY IS NOT HOSTILE.

Embassador White so Affirms.

Her Aim is Civilization and Progress.

The Extension of German Colonization in the Pacific is a Good Thing.

BERLIN, August 16.—Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador, before starting at noon today for Hamburg, where he will take the waters, made the following statement to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "So far as I can see the state of things between Germany and the United States remains satisfactory. Throughout the war the German government has treated us fairly and so far as seeing any cause for complaint on our part, it seems to be that the fairness of the German government's attitude requires recognition.

"With regard to their sending forces to the Philippines, that matter has already been fully closed up. There was nothing whatever in it to show ill will to the United States, nor was there any purpose to interfere with our operations."

"With regard to the Germans reaching after colonies or centers of influence in the far east, I have never hesitated to avow myself as heartily in favor of such undertakings.

"Every part of the barbaric world put into touch with civilization by a enlightened power like Germany is a clear gain not only to Germany but to the United States and all other civilized powers."

"I rejoice in the return of peace, and I believe that the conduct of the war with such vigor and effort considering America's unpreparedness and deeds of heroism that marked it, will do much to bring back the old German feelings of respect for the United States."

"A large proportion of the Germans had come to regard the sum thrown to the surface during the rebellion of various states as a contemptible donation of the cause done. They had taken seriously statements regarding American life made by correspondents and had come to believe that patriotism was dead, that the men controlling our public affairs were wretchedly ignorant, that a contemptible dishonesty had destroyed all noble aspirations, that the capacity to conceive noble deeds had vanished and that all these qualities had yielded to the passion for money grabbing. But the Germans are thoughtful and honest, and when they ponder over the war, they have come to realize that the qualities displayed in the American civil war today are as honorable as ever. Already the newspapers in Germany are beginning to realize this."

"The full and free acceptance by the United States of the consequences of the war of the revolution established by the Paris conference of 1855 and the fact that the American government went even further by imposing upon itself additional humanitarian rules despite the declaration of Spain that she intended to resort to the old practices of warfare against the American colonies, cannot fail to gain for us the favor of all publicists worthy of the name."

"As to the public at large, if it ponders on the subject it hardly can fail to be struck with the desire of the United States to be fair and just to Spain, even to the point of giving up everything that can injure her pride and sensibility. Of course there will be always current questions, some quite difficult, growing out of the commercial manufacturing and agriculture rivalry of the United States and Germany, but I think the peace will leave us in a better frame of mind for dealing with them in a manner satisfactory to both."

Cervera Sails for Spain. ANNAPOLIS, August 17.—Orders were issued at the naval academy here today by Captain Emilio Pascual, captain of the Colon, Spanish navy, a prisoner of war. Captain Cervera will leave here with Admiral Cervera tomorrow for Spain. All the Spanish officers here expect to be released in a few days, but not all of them expect to return to Spain immediately. One of them intends to remain in this country.

CUBANS WARNED.

Law and Order Will Be Enforced in Santiago.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The war department late this afternoon posted the following reply to an inquiry from Major General Latorre, commanding the department of Santiago, for instructions as to the policy to be observed toward the Cubans that are within his military department: "Commanding General Department of Santiago, Santiago de Cuba:—Replying to your message for instructions, the President directs that you be informed that the United States is responsible for peace and must maintain order to that territory that surrendered and must protect all persons and their property within said jurisdiction. Interference from any quarter will not be permitted. The Cuban insurgents should be treated justly and liberally, but they with all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this government. You should see the insurgent leaders and so advise them."

By order of the Secretary of War, "Adjutant General."

To Defend America's Cap.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The varied rumors that have been current for the past two weeks relative to the formation of a naval pact to build up a navy to participate in the trial race for the selection of a representative boat to defend America's cap, have dwindled to our new boat, which will be owned by the Whitney-Duryea syndicate, in which it is reported that Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan will be the largest owner.

Thunderstorms in England.

LONDON, August 18.—There were severe thunder storms this morning in various parts of England, with torrential rains and hail. In the outlying districts many houses were flooded and there was considerable damage done to crops.

A Deadly Lightning Bolt.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 18.—The barn of Foy, ten miles north of here, was struck by lightning last night. Five sons, the oldest being 16 years, who were sleeping in the room, were burned to death.

STILL IN DOUBT

Extent of Our Control in the Philippines.

Does It Extend to Manila Only or to the Whole Archipelago?

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The war department made public today the dispatch of General Merritt, giving the official story of Manila's fall and also the text of the significant instructions sent General Merritt yesterday, requiring the insurgents and all others to recognize the authority of the United States in the territory occupied by our forces. These dispatches were about the only positive developments of the day.

Nothing has been heard from General Merritt as to the casualties last Saturday, except that he estimated the killed and wounded at fifty. Another point on which the officials are without definite information is as to the extent of our present authority in the Philippines. Under the peace protocol the United States was given the occupation of Manila with the bay and harbor, until a permanent disposition of the Philippine question was reached. But according to press dispatches which are so circumstantial as to be credited in most quarters, General Merritt and Admiral Dewey received the capitulation of the entire Philippine archipelago. There appears to be some doubt therefore, even among officials as to whether our present authority and jurisdiction cover Manila only as provided by the peace protocol or all the Philippines as provided by the reported terms of capitulation to Merritt and Dewey.

There is a disposition to await fuller information before laying down a policy as to the extent of our jurisdiction in the islands. Secretary Alger said today that he had heard nothing of the surrender of the entire Philippine group. At the same time the secretary did not discredit the accuracy of the press report stating that the capitulation had this far reaching effect.

Pending more definite information, the attitude of the cabinet is to assume that our authority covers Manila city, Manila bay and harbor and also such other territory as may be occupied by the military and naval forces. The latter phrase is elastic enough to cover any or all of the Philippine islands that may have been brought under our authority by the recent surrender. The instructions sent to General Merritt, have in view the expansion of our possessions beyond the terms mentioned in the protocol.

Spanish Cabinet Council. MADRID, August 17.—Today's cabinet council, according to Captain Anson, minister of marine, received only a brief dispatch, announcing the fall of Manila, which, as the government will report, occurred several hours after the peace protocol had been signed. The question of the commissioning of the new fleet of the government was not discussed, but it is understood that the ministers agreed in principle as to the date of the convocation of the cortes. Lieutenant General Corra, minister of war, has wired to Manila for news as to the surrender of that place and also to Captain General Blanco for advice as to the composition of the Cuban commission.

Where Fusion Failed.

LEBANON, Mo., August 17.—After a spirited contest today the Populist congressional convention for the Eighth Missouri district declined to fuse with the Democrats in behalf of the candidacy of Congressman H. H. Hale of Tulsa, who was elected to the first legislature as a fusionist, was nominated, receiving nine votes against eight cast for Bland and fusion. But seven of the thirteen counties comprising the district were represented in the convention.

The National Exchequer.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance \$21,557,517, gold reserve \$19,402,255.

Dr. John Hession returned from his ocean trip last night greatly improved in health. Will be glad to see his old and new friends at the Golden Rule drug store, 1730 Mariposa street.

JUST LIKE OLD TIMES

France and America Felicitate.

Congratulations Exchanged by the New Cable.

President McKinley Receives a Message from President Faure and Replies.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—President McKinley and President Faure of France today exchanged direct felicitations over the relations of the two countries and expressions of mutual esteem of the two chief executives. The occasion was the opening of a new cable between Cape Cod, Mass., and Brest on the French coast, and the wires were connected to effect a thorough circuit between the White House at Washington and the Elysee palace at Paris.

It was 10.25 o'clock this morning when M. Cambon, the French ambassador, M. Delabast, the first secretary, and Ambassador Cambon's young son, together with Acting Secretary of State Moore, arrived at the White House.

They were ushered up stairs and finally into the war room, where Representative Taylor of Ohio joined the party. There was first a test of wires, beginning with the line from Cape Cod, thence to Brest and Paris. When all was in readiness President McKinley, Acting Secretary Moore, M. Cambon and son and M. Thibault and Representative Taylor stood back of the key, while President Faure and some friends were at the Paris end. The message from M. Faure was as follows:

"To His Excellency, Mr. McKinley, President of the United States of America:—It affords me special pleasure to inaugurate the news of submarine communication which will unite more directly than heretofore our two countries by addressing to you an expression of the feeling of the sincere sympathy existing between the French Republic and the Republic of the United States. I desire also to renew to you, Mr. President, the assurance of my high esteem and constant friendship."

FAURE.

A minute later at 10.30 President McKinley sent the following response: "To His Excellency, M. Faure, President of the Republic of France:—I am happy to believe that every addition to the means of communication between two countries can tend only to keep alive and to strengthen that feeling of cordial good will which has so strikingly characterized their relations both in early and in recent times. Permit me, Mr. Faure, most heartily to reciprocate your expressions of esteem and friendship."

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The French cable was presented at the personal invitation of President McKinley.

THE MUSTER OUT.

Volunteers Who Desire to Remain May Do So.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—At midnight tonight the President announced his decision to muster out of the service from 25,000 to 30,000 of the volunteers. Those to be discharged will include three branches of the service—infantry, artillery and cavalry.

So far as the interests of the government will permit, it is believed that the President will be mustering out of the volunteers as much of the men themselves. Within certain obvious limitations, those troops who want to be mustered out will be, and those who desire to continue in the service will be retained as long as they may be needed. It may be some time before these organizations to be mustered out will be discharged, but the reduction in the volunteer force will be made as soon as practicable.

Spanish Cabinet Council.

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ROYAL Baking Powder

Most healthful leavener in the world. Goes farther.

JOHN SHERMAN TALKS.

55 Deprecates the Acquisition of Outside Territory.

COOPER, August 17.—The survivors of the Sherman brigade are holding their 24th annual reunion here. Ex-Governor John Sherman, who organized the brigade, came over from Stamford today to preside at the reunion. This afternoon he delivered an address before a big audience.

In the course of his remarks, after referring to his recent visit to Alaska, Mr. Sherman said: "The vast extent and resources of our country demand that we should prevent them from falling into the hands of other nations, possessions difficult to control, and impossible to defend. I regret to notice a disposition in congress to reach out for outside territory."

"This ambition for the acquisition of territory has been the ruin of Greece, Rome and the great nations of Asia and ancient times and of Spain, Austria and Italy in modern times. And now the United States is in more danger from similar causes than all others combined. The greed of territory and the attempt to rule it out Great Britain the body of which is now the United States of Africa. If we can be content with our vast continental possessions, we can dispense with the islands of the sea. There is no room for them in our system of states. Their people do not speak our language. Freely trade relations can be easily arranged, but American domination, if attempted, will lead to interminable evils."

OUR NEW NAVY

Many Big Fighting Ships to be Built.

They Are to Be Among the Swiftest and Strongest Afloat.

CHICAGO, August 17.—A special to the Record from Washington says: The navy department will ask Congress to authorize the construction of the largest and most formidable battleships and cruiser armament, vessels without equals in any fleet and incomparably superior in offensive power, speed and endurance to any of the magnificent ships which a few weeks ago destroyed Cervera's squadron.

This decision, reached at a meeting of the naval board of construction, will be urged upon Congress for prompt action, supported by arguments of the most convincing character. The subject was taken up at the direction of Secretary Long, who desired to have a building program thoroughly considered and agreed upon by the highest technical experts in the service for presentation to the executive branch of the government.

The board practically agreed to begin the design of three battleships of between 12,000 and 14,000 tons displacement with at least 10 knots maintained speed. It was also determined to recommend three first-class cruisers of about 12,000 tons and of not less than 22 knots speed. In addition to these a class of protected and partly armored cruisers of between 5000 and 7000 tons, as well as a new class of 2000 ton cruisers, will be built.

The world of whatever class, and the cruisers are to be more formidable than any vessels of their speed up to this time in Europe.

The board made no reference to torpedo boats and is not disposed to recommend any further increase of the navy of this type built or authorized.

In the case of the people we bridge the time to fill the defense of the day by order of court yesterday.

The King's Return.

W. Parker Lyon (having killed all the deer there in the hills will return to a warm climate in a few days. As a reminder of his trip, he shipped to his partner, Kennedy, horn and skins galore, which were immediately taken across the street to S. E. & B. & Co. to be embalmed, as that was the only hope for them.

Call around at the new stand and we will tell you all about it.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

Largest Circulation. The Most News.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$3.00.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, three months, by mail, \$1.00.

Now go and kick yourself because you forgot to register with it too late.

Tomorrow is the last day for registration. Every one who does not definitely know that his name is now on the list should make sure of it at once. There will be no other opportunities.

The official acceptance of the candidate by the United States is binding on them, and the general consensus of the nation does not give much color to the alarmist fears that we should have to conquer the insurgents after the Spaniards.

Since President Johnson has started out to defend Congressmen Castle's actions and utterances it is to be hoped that he will in due time try to justify his patron's remarks on the National Guard. The attempt would furnish great amusement to the voters.

It strikes us that the politicians in Alameda county are attempting too much in asking for the decision of the Alameda primaries. They determine the will of the Alameda candidates, and before the convention Alameda county has two very good candidates. Both of them have many friends all over the state, and the one who has the most friends in the state is entitled to the nomination, even if the should not get quite a majority of Alameda county.

We wish again to call the attention of the directors of the raisin association to the need of entire frankness in all their dealings with the growers. It is, of course, impracticable to give out the complicated details of daily business, and the necessity of maintaining business privacy, but the entire organization of the association, the number of officers and their salaries, organizing and incidental expenses and the like, are matters of which the growers are entitled to have full and prompt information.

J. Walden Kirk, the New York bull, came rather a long way to test the question of whether the telegraph companies or the senders of telegrams are required by the war revenue law to pay the stamp tax on telegrams, but we are not at all disposed to criticize him therefor. On the contrary we are glad somebody has had the courage to tackle the Western Union and it is to be hoped that the decision will be in favor of the people. The clause referring to the tax on telegraphic messages is by no means definite, but the intent appears to be that the companies should pay for the required stamps.

The St. Louis Chronicle proposes that the date of signing a treaty of peace between Spain and the United States be established as a national holiday. We fall to see why such a day should be set aside for this war, when it has been now for another the war of 1812, the Mexican war, nor, if we accept Memorial Day, the Civil War. This making of holidays may easily be carried to excess. It is the bane of all the countries of southern Europe. In Spain, for instance, the festa interrupts the industries of the people so often that they can hardly make enough on working days to last over the holidays. Let us not make a start in the same direction.

The swindle of Rev. F. J. Jenggen, who induced capitalists to invest in a scheme for extracting gold from sea water by standing in a diver's costume at the bottom of his pumps and "waiting" the goldfisher is very much like the "White sugar" swindle, which was worked in Michigan a few years ago. The ingenious inventor in this case dumped raw sugar into one end of a mysterious machine, and took out highly refined powdered sugar from the other end, a confederate in the cellar having abstracted the raw sugar and substituted fine-tail sugar, which was merely ground up by the machine. Verily a sucker is born every minute, and he is not always a "jay" either.

The Republican has been displaying its opposition to a San Joaquin valley baseball league will be carried out at an early date. If the more important valley towns combine for this purpose at once they can have the league in running order in plenty of time to give the lovers of the game all the baseball they will care to see between now and the close of the season. We believe it would have been more satisfactory all around had such a league been formed at the opening of the season, with Fresno as a member of it instead of a member of the state league. A valley league would have been composed of a much better class of players, and we should have been spared the exhibitions of hoodlumism by visiting players that we had the misfortune to witness.

The leaders of the fusion populists are determined that Barlow, whom they nominated for Congress in the Sixth district, shall stay on the ticket. Many northern Democrats claim that the nomination belongs to their party and they may make trouble when the convention meets. They believe that there is no chance for the election of a man to Congress who frankly acknowledges that he regards it as a place for "business opportunities" and that in recommending Barlow the populists directly challenged every honest voter. The only reason for Barlow's nomination by the Populist bosses, so far as we can see, is that they hope to benefit by his quickness in availing himself of business opportunities. If that were not the case they would not take chances with such a man. Truly the leadership of the Populist has fallen into evil hands.

THE END OF THE WAR.

The end of the war has come so quietly and naturally that it is hard to realize that so great a change has taken place from war to peace has taken place since yesterday. There are no bonfires or public rejoicings, and there is a lack of the usual sense of great relief, simply because there has been no great strain to be relieved from. The cost of the war has been borne without the slightest disturbance of business prosperity, and the losses of life, in battle and by disease, have not equaled, all told, the losses of a single first-class skirmish in the latter part of the Civil War.

The war has been in many ways an unprecedented one. The stage of active hostilities, three months and twenty-two days, has been shorter than in any important war since the conflict between Prussia and Austria which ended at Sedan. When it is remembered that the field of the war covered both hemispheres, and that it resulted in depriving the once greatest colonizing nation in the world of all her colonies, it will be seen that modern improvements have abolished time and space in war as well as in peace.

It is too early yet to criticize the conduct of the war in detail, or to distribute fairly praise and blame, but it is not too early to see its results in a more firmly united and patriotic people, a wholesome hero-worship, a renewed national consciousness at home and an increased respect abroad, and a general quickening and broadening of our whole life. It has been an object lesson to the world, too, in contrast of two types of race character—the practical Anglo-Saxon, fighting for a just ideal, not taking too step except a practical one, and the visionary Latin, fighting for a word rather than an idea, sacrificing all his colonies rather than give up one, and preserving an empty digestive honor at the loss of everything else.

The war is over only in the sense that there will be no more battles. Troops are still being hurried to the Philippines, more soldiers will eventually be needed in Porto Rico, and a large army of occupation will be sent to Cuba as soon as the Spanish troops withdraw. War expenses, except for ammunition, and war taxes will still go on, and war issues will retain their permanent interest. War problems are only just beginning, and will occupy attention to an increasing degree for months and perhaps years to come.

We were sorry to see the war begin and end so very glad to see it end, but with all its cost of men and treasure, and with all its legacy of difficult problems, we are glad to have had it as a part of our history.

THE ORIENTAL SITUATION.

A very interesting game of diplomacy is now being played in China between Russia and England, and there are not lacking prophets who predict that it will not be long before arguments will be succeeded by blows. At present Russia appears to be far ahead in the game, having induced the Chinese government to refuse to permit the British bank of Hong Kong to make the loan for extending the Niu Chwang railroad. Russia claims that the road is situated within the Russian sphere of influence, and that therefore the loan should be made by a Russian bank. Public opinion in Russia is strongly in favor of this claim, and the Russian government is determined to stand by it. The British bank is not ready for war. Many competent military critics believe that much of her strength is merely on paper and that if she were compelled to fight she would be found to be in even a worse condition than France was in 1870. All the departments of the Russian government are honeycombed with official corruption and the army has not escaped the evil effects of this state of affairs. As for Russia's navy, it is insignificant, compared to that of England.

The rivalry that is being displayed in China by England, Russia, Germany and France is of great interest to us. A year or so ago we troubled ourselves little if at all about the efforts of the European powers to extend their spheres of influence in the Orient, but since we have ourselves gained a foothold there we cannot help but watch the struggle that is going on with keen interest. As we have most to hope for from the preponderance of Great Britain, our sympathies are of course with that government, for if the other powers should prevail it is quite certain that we would not be permitted to trade on equal terms with them in the ports of which they had gained control. While we do not advocate interference in Chinese affairs, we cannot see why we should not demand the same consideration from the Peking government that it has shown to the European powers. We believe that Germany, France and Russia have no more favorable treaties with China than we have, and if they are entitled to such important concessions as they have lately obtained from her then we must be also. That being the case it would do no harm to make the proper representations at Peking. The trade of the United States with the Orient is of especial concern to the Pacific Coast, and the press and commercial bodies should do everything in their power to induce the government to give it the attention it deserves as soon as it has the war off its hands. Of course it is desirable that we promote our interests by peaceful methods, but we should be ready to resort to any attempt to shut us out from privileges that are enjoyed by other nations with no more favorable treaties than we possess.

NEW ASPECTS OF OLD ISSUES.

In the speculation in regard to the new issues which the war will bring forward, only incidental attention has been given to some new applications of old issues which will be a still more certain result.

The tariff question which has hitherto been discussed with reference only to the conditions of the United States, will inevitably become complicated, especially in the Philippines, with England's policy of "the open door" in the East. Whether we shall establish free trade between our colonies and the home country with a high protective tariff against the rest of the world, or whether we shall impose a duty on imports from all countries, with or without a differential in our own favor, will be a matter of keen discussion, which cannot be settled either way merely by the arguments which have done service in so many campaigns in regard to our domestic tariff policy.

The silver question will be complicated by the annexation of countries already on a free-silver basis, whose dollar or peso now has a purchasing value equal to only one-half that of the American gold or paper dollar. We shall have to make American silver equal to twice the native coin of the same size, or coin a piece the size of a dollar which shall pass for only fifty cents, or double the value of all the money and all debts and contracts now existing, by redeeming the native silver in twice its value in gold. The solution would be easier if it were not that so many of our people have convinced themselves that two equals one in internal finances, that there may be an effort to accomplish the same mathematical miracle abroad.

The question of civil service reform will become of increasing importance. So long as it is applied chiefly to Washington clerks, which were not badly filled under the spoils regime and have only been slightly improved by the only merit system, it was not possible to arouse large public interest in the question, but with the advent of colonies under tutelage the number of profitable offices will be greatly increased; the political scramble for them will be unprecedented, and the necessity of restoring it greater than ever before. Let us hope that, as was the case in England, these new opportunities will decrease corruption by increasing the sense of political responsibility and emphasizing the importance of purity.

LIGHT THE PARK.

The present condition of the courthouse park is a menace to public safety. Encircled under the dense shade of the umbrella trees is a small army of men, all strangers to our police, some of whom are steady workmen, some of whom are professional tramps and petty criminals, and most of whom are in an intermediate class of transient laborers. At night the park is in such absolute darkness that it would be impossible to guard it with any number of men. It is under such surroundings as these that crime incubates and grows. Evil influences that would be neutralized in the light become predominant in the dark. So far nothing worse than a two minor hold-ups and some petty thieving has resulted, but perhaps nothing worse is probable, but much worse is possible and the possibility should be guarded against.

The City Trustees are making arrangements to light the streets of the city, which have been in darkness since the electric current was turned off and the same arrangements can doubtless be made by the Board of Supervisors. If no arrangements can be made for electric lighting promptly enough, or at a reasonable price, something else should be done. Even a few gasolene lamps would be far better than nothing. Something should be done at once, without waiting for the regular time of meeting of the board, next month.

THE HOBO INVASION.

It is quite evident that the necessary influx of transient laborers into Fresno during the grape-picking season is being the pretext for an invasion by a large number of entirely worthless vagabonds, who do not come to pick grapes or do any other work. Of a crowd of men encamped in the park, ostensibly waiting for work, it is frequently hard to find more than two or three who will accept employment at good wages. At the Saturday night a crowd of twenty men refused to join a bucket brigade, though offered any wages they might want. Similar instances could be multiplied. They indicate a situation which cannot safely be left to cure itself.

The problem is of course a far broader one than can be solved within the jurisdiction of a board of supervisors or city trustees. It involves the entire question of what society shall do with the incapables who can not care for themselves and the incorrigibles who will not do so, and to this question no thoroughgoing reply has yet been made, except the socialistic one, which would eliminate pauperism as an exception by making it universal.

The problem in Fresno is further complicated by the fact that at the very time when the tramp evil is at its worst, there is a considerable proportion of honest laborers who are hard to distinguish at once from the vagabonds, inasmuch as they also arrive on foot and are temporarily homeless. They ought not to be "rounded up" as vagabonds and put at penal labor, and yet it is not practicable to distinguish the two classes except by a labor test.

We suggest a municipal lodging house, to which every one found not otherwise provided with a bed should be compelled to go, with a stone pile attached, in which he should be compelled to work for his breakfast unless he can show good prospects of getting it elsewhere. A complete record should be kept, by which it would soon be possible to distinguish the chronic vagrants. These should be sentenced to a term of labor and then "rounded up" out of town, while the others should be given a considerable degree of liberty to search for work. A full discussion of the details of such a plan would occur in too much space. It is, however, nothing new as applied to larger cities. We think the conditions in Fresno are exceptional enough to justify its adoption here.

The Bulletin has started an "endless chain" for the benefit of a worthy young colored artist who wishes to complete his education in Paris. The Bulletin should know better. Its purpose is a worthy one, but it could be as easily attained by a public subscription, without turning to the "endless chain" on the community. These "chains" should be prohibited by law. They involve an expenditure of ten cents for postage on every ten cents collected. There is absolutely no safeguard against fraud, though, so far as we know, they have not yet been used fraudulently, and they have no infinite power of multiplication, to which no limit can be set except by the growth of a public sentiment which will consign them with other begging letters to the wastebasket, in which event there would be no further purpose in their existence.

The Spanish diplomats have been pleading for a dignified withdrawal from their colonial possessions, but their colonial officers do not seem to be such sticklers for dignity. Manila has surrendered unconditionally, before the armistice was signed and the governor-general fled on a foreign ship, abandoning his charges. General Blanco has resigned the Captain Generalship of Cuba, evading instead of facing his responsibility. The entire structure of Spanish power abroad is crumbling, its own weight as rapidly as we could have crushed it.

According to the San Francisco Call it is fortunate for us that we are not among "those kind" of folks who cannot sing the old songs. These are the kind of remarks that makes us thrill. The Call should establish a grammar school for the benefit of its editorial staff.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The possibility of manufacturing liquid air on a commercial scale has been amply proven, and the literature appears to be to find some sort of use for it in commercial quantities.

The interesting changes in the properties and dielectrics at the boiling temperature of boiling water, which have been the subject of speculation as to the possibilities of insulation and conduction under these conditions. Whether or not we shall see pipe lines conveying liquid air, with conductors in cool and comfortable retirement within, is at least doubtful, but we may expect to see very interesting electrical uses made of this new material. It is a high insulator and the most magnetic liquid known, with the exception of liquid oxygen, which is easily derived from it. Its normal temperature when under pressure is 31 degrees below zero. At this temperature pure copper becomes fifteen times and iron twenty-three times as good a conductor of the electric current as under ordinary conditions.

A company has been organized at San Francisco for the purpose of developing a deposit of metallic oxide and vegetable compound or alkaloid consisting principally of nitre, potash and phosphate, said to have been discovered by W. H. Hamilton, in the scientific world, it is thought that the discovery of this deposit will be important to scientists. The deposit consists of what centuries ago was a lake. It is fed by nearby rivers, and the water is said to be of great value for the discovery of this deposit will be important to scientists. The deposit consists of what centuries ago was a lake. It is fed by nearby rivers, and the water is said to be of great value for the discovery of this deposit will be important to scientists.

In a very remote corner of the earth there are yet tribes in the full stage of savagery. One of these is the "Hobos" of Europe. Von Steinfon found such at the head waters of the Nigru; and some have been discovered in Alaska; also near the head waters of the river Amazon in Paraguay dwell the Guaraguas, who are alleged to be true stone age savages. They are not over five or six hundred in all, and are idle, harmless, shunning the whites from whom they have never received anything but brutal treatment. Their arms are the bow, lance and stone tomahawk. They wear tall caps of tanned skin and adorn their necks with strings of bones and teeth.

The gold of Alaska, on which the attention of mankind is just now fixed, is not the greatest treasure that the country possesses. The Alaskan forests are the most valuable in existence. Extending from Cross sound to the little of Mount Fairweather, to the coast of Alaska, they lie the most continuous body of timber of the cone bearing or pine family in the world, almost unmarked as yet by the axe, safe from fire and of easy access. Security from fire, due to the moist climate, is regarded as one of the chief causes of the continued existence of the magnificent forests.

Professor Grinnell says: "Each year people appreciate more fully the value of fruit, and eat it not as a luxury, but as a food. Fruits are nourishing, refreshing, appetizing and purifying, and consequently have effect upon the health and complexion. Grapes and apples are highly nutritious, grapes usually agree with the most delicate persons, for they are easily digested. Nothing is easier to digest than a baked apple, and oranges, lemons and limes are of value in improving the complexion and are especially good if taken before breakfast, with moderation."

Hops peaches are easy of digestion and are fattening. Nothing is better to enrich the blood than strawberries, which contain more iron than any other fruit. Fruits with firm, flesh like apples, cherries, peaches, etc., are difficult to digest.

The skin of raw fruit should never be eaten, neither should stale or unripe fruit, and very cold fruit should not be taken with starchy foods.

T. E. T.

Van Kirk Arraigned.

William Van Kirk, the supposed accomplice of McGraw, charged with burglary, was brought back from the State Prison by Constable Albin last Friday night and was arraigned before Recorder Clark yesterday. He had his preliminary examination set for next Tuesday at 10 o'clock. Van Kirk is the man who was caught with the McGraws in the Southern Pacific depot. He is charged with receiving stolen property.

CHINAMAN SHOT

Accidentally Pistoled by Ragsdale.

Struck a Prisoner With His Revolver.

Which Was Thereby Discharged the Ball Taking Effect in Wong Ah Chee.

From Thursday's Daily. Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning Policemen Russell and Night-watchman Ragsdale arrested young Albert Anderson in Chinatown on a charge of disturbing the peace. As the officers were proceeding up a street between Tulare and Kern, with the prisoner, Ragsdale who held Anderson's right arm, released it and walked alongside the young man. When they had proceeded in this way a short distance, Anderson unconsciously placed his right hand in the front pocket of his trousers. Ragsdale, thinking the young man intended to draw a weapon, whipping out his revolver and struck the prisoner across the forehead. The concussion caused the pistol to discharge. The ball, passing within a few inches of Officer Russell's head, hit a Chinaman who was sitting on the steps in front of the Chinese laundry. The Chinaman dropped to the sidewalk and was picked up by Ragsdale. He was taken to the county hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The bullet entered the abdomen, on the right side, and passed out near the spinal column. The verdict of the coroner's jury was death from a gunshot wound inflicted accidentally by Night-watchman Ragsdale while in the discharge of his duty. The dead man's name was Wong Ah Chee, and he was a Chinese laborer leading up to the arrest and subsequent shooting, as told by young Anderson last night to a Republican reporter, are substantially as follows: "I was standing in the front of the National saloon, in conversation with a friend, when I heard a noise on Kern street, which runs midway between F and G streets. Accompanied by a friend I walked to the scene of the noise. The racket proved to be a fight between a white man and a Chinese. The Chinese was a young fellow, and I did not think it right that a white man should be beaten by a lot of Japs and Chinese. Ragsdale, who heard my remark, turned to me and said, 'If you were decent you would be in bed at this hour of the night.' A crowd of Chinese gathered around and as much right to be up, as the Chinese and Japs. He said, 'We'll see whether you have or not,' and started toward the corner of G and Kern streets. Russell joined him and suggested that he place me before me. He said, 'If you are decent you would be in bed at this hour of the night.' A crowd of Chinese gathered around and as much right to be up, as the Chinese and Japs. He said, 'We'll see whether you have or not,' and started toward the corner of G and Kern streets. Russell joined him and suggested that he place me before me. He said, 'If you are decent you would be in bed at this hour of the night.' A crowd of Chinese gathered around and as much right to be up, as the Chinese and Japs. He said, 'We'll see whether you have or not,' and started toward the corner of G and Kern streets. Russell joined him and suggested that he place me before me. He said, 'If you are decent you would be in bed at this hour of the night.' 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FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

Crested H. DOWELL, Editor and Manager.

The Great Newspaper of Central California.

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It is said that the Platt commission

may conclude to support Colonel Roosevelt

for governor of New York. It will

be wise for the people to support him,

anyway, and the machine is always

stronger when its motive power is the

popular will.

Candidates for governor continue to

multiply. The latest one announced

is Charles L. Patton of San Francisco.

When there are many aspirants for a

nomination it is generally an indication

that the chances of electing the

party ticket are strong.

Mr. Needham, our next congressman,

will find himself instantly famous on

his arrival in Washington. In face and

presence he is a facsimile of what

Speaker Reed must have been twenty

years ago. So striking a resemblance

will not be overlooked by newspaper

photographers and cartoonists.

The Tennessee soldiers who attempt-

ed to burn a negro and destroyed his

house and assaulted his mother because

he had owned two of their number in a

saloon fight, ought to be discharged

from the army and sent home in

disgrace. Men with so little self-control

and respect for law and order are not

fit to be soldiers. They are the stuff

that booters and guerrillas are made of.

The President has very appropriately

appointed Admiral Sampson and Ad-

miral Schley to represent the navy on

the Cuban and Porto Rican military

commissions respectively. These in-

dependent and exactly equal assign-

ments ought to put a stop to the efforts

of the foe friends of the two naval

commanders to claim sole honors for

either one for a victory that belonged

to both.

Spain had lost thirty-five vessels, val-

ued at \$36,690,000, and over a thousand

sailors, besides an unknown number of

soldiers. She has given up 165,000

square miles of territory and over 10,

000,000 tribute-paying subjects. "The

trade of the lost colonies amounted,

over Spanish regime, to \$200,

000,000 a year. The interest on her

bonded debt amounts already to sub-

stantially the entire income of the gov-

ernment. Without power at home or

credit abroad, with all lost but honor

and that very much tarnished, our lat-

est enemy is a subject rather for sym-

phony than gloating. If Spain accepts

the situation frankly, and does not seek

for underhand advantages, she will

undoubtedly meet with generous con-

sideration, both in treatment and feeling.

Every one in California who has an

idea of a crooked, sensible or erratic

appropriate or irrelevant, is now trying

to get his idea adopted into the Demo-

cratic state platform. The same situa-

tion will be met with next week at the

Republican convention. Many of the

ideas advanced are good, no doubt; but

we think platform-like constitutions

should be simple and general. A

platform full of minute details does not

effectively bind the party, its candi-

dates or its voters. The position of a

party is best defined by the few state-

ments which express its essential prin-

ciples, on which all are agreed, rather

than by countless minor propositions,

in which the majority of the party have

no other interest than the hope that

they will catch the votes of the few

who are particularly interested.

General Wheeler is likely to be nomi-

nated for congress by acclamation and

elected without opposition. This is

right. The little general is not a great

statesman, but he is a good fighter, and

a jolly good fellow, who would be ad-

mired by his friends in congress.

One of the picturesque features of ev-

ery debate is little Joe Wheeler's

speech for he makes a speech on ev-

ery subject and on the slightest pro-

vocation. He is a fighter in congress

as well as on the battlefield, and is radi-

cally "formidable" almost every propo-

sition, as well as quite irresistible in

his speech and manner. No one who

knows General Wheeler will find any

incongruity in his climbing a tree to

direct the movements of his soldiers.

He has his own way of doing every-

thing, and when it comes to fighting it

is a very good way.

The following from the National Ad-

vertiser is one of a number of para-

graphs which are being the rounds:

It would be well if all general adver-

tising took measures to protect them-

OUR NOMINEES FOR CONGRESS

It will be a matter of general satis-

faction to the Republicans of Fresno

county that the congressional nomi-

nation has gone to the northern end of

the district. The contest between Mr.

Needham and Mr. Pillsbury was entire-

ly equitable, and when the first ballot

developed a large vote for his oppo-

nent, Mr. Pillsbury withdrew, thus in-

suring the nomination of Mr. Needham

on the next ballot.

James C. Needham, who is now the

Republican standard bearer of this dis-

trict, is a prominent attorney of Modesto,

a man of education and ability, of

high standing in his own community,

and a pleasing and forcible presence.

He is a native son of California, and

will know how to represent its inter-

ests in national questions.

Mr. Needham will receive the united

support of the Republicans of the dis-

trict, and he ought also to receive a

large number of Democratic votes.

The next congress will unquestionably

be Republican. A representative of the

majority party can be of more benefit

to his district as well as have more in-

fluence on legislation in general than

one of the opposite party. It is also

to the interest of a district whose pros-

perity is dependent on a protective

tariff, in which everybody in all parties

is in favor of protection, to have a rep-

resentative who believes in a protective

tariff, and who will not stultify him-

self and destroy his influence by favor-

ing protection for the products of his

own district, but voting against the bill

in which this protection is granted, on

the ground that it also protects the

products of other districts.

THE TARIFF ON RAISINS.

According to the irresponsible private

secretary, and a few newspaper para-

graphs who bark in the sunshine of

his wisdom, the tariff on raisins is not

a protective tariff, but a tax on lux-

uries, besides, it does not protect any-

way, else there would be no need of a

tariff. The argument is almost too spec-

ious to be worthily, which is perhaps the

reason so little attention has been paid

to it. In the first place raisins are not

a luxury, but a very important and

valuable article of food. They are as

much an article of staple use as peas

or sweet potatoes or any other not ab-

solutely essential article of civilized

diet. A tax is imposed on luxuries, oc-

casionally to discourage their use, but

almost always for purely revenue pur-

poses. It is good Democratic doctrine

to impose such a tax on goods not pro-

duced in this country, as they will be

imported in any case, and the tax de-

termines the price of the goods, and

convenient way of raising revenue, with-

out any of the supposed evils of

protection. When, as in the case of

raisins, our own country can supply

the entire demand, the effect of the

tariff is simply to shut off importations

and revenue and give the market to the

home producer.

The raisin tariff is a protective tariff

pure and simple. It had no other pur-

pose, and no other argument was used

in its favor, by Dr. Castle or anyone

else.

The raisin pool, far from being ren-

dered necessary by the inefficiency of

the tariff, is only rendered possible by

the protective duty. The success of

the raisin pool depends on its ability

to command the crop and the market. If

the gates were thrown open to impor-

tations at profitable figures from Spain

and Greece, the very suggestion of a

raisin pool could never have been bro-

ught. It would have been a foregone

conclusion. The tariff cannot cure the

difficulties in marketing methods

against which the pool is directed, but

it can clear the way for the pool to ac-

complish that end. Without the tariff

the legitimate price of raisins would

be regulated by foreign competition;

with the tariff it is regulated only by

home competition. The pool is sim-

ply a means of getting that legitimate

price.

SPINNEY AS A STATESMAN

The advantages of the Spinney dic-

tatorship were strikingly in evidence last

night. The same far-seeing statesman

who, a few months ago, proposed to

turn off the street lights for the sum-

mer, because they cost money, last

night procured the appointment of four

of his benches, at an expense equal

to that of the lights, to guard the city

on account of the darkness. The ap-

pointments are especially appropriate

in view of the fact that the lights are

to be turned on in seven days. Will

the new policemen last only seven days?

Only a short time ago the city went

to considerable expense for better fire

protection by erecting a fine engine

house in Spinney's district. Last night

CAPTURE OF MANILA

The last battle of the war, with its

important consequence of the military

possession of Manila, has been so long

expected that the news comes quite as a

matter of course, and arouses no ex-

citement. Yet the result would not

have been a foregone conclusion except

for the unquestioning popular faith in

Dewey and the fact that he never fails

to justify the faith. The actual cap-

ture of the city is not a particularly

striking victory, as the disparity of

forces was such that it could have been

made at any time, but the fact that

it was done at just the right time, with-

out foreign interference or insur-

gence complications, is a tribute to the

fact and unflinching confidence of judg-

ment of Admiral Dewey. The magna-

nimity of the American people, as well

as the two commanders, was shown in

the bombardment which, while it put

the Spaniards in the position of yield-

ing to force instead of persuasion, yet

succeeded in making war almost gen-

tle.

It is well that we are in possession

of Manila as avowed conquerors and not

as semi-voluntary legates of Spain.

It will give us a better position with

the natives. The responsibility of pre-

serving order is now on us, under cir-

cumstances of extreme delicacy and

difficulty. If we can meet the present

responsibility we need not fear any fu-

ture one.

The original victory before Manila, the

long and untroubled siege, and the final

capture form an artistic whole, in

which the brilliant daring, perfect tact,

self-control and good judgment of Ad-

miral Dewey stand out more brightly

than any other one feature of the war.

A DEFENSE OF IGNORANCE

Says the Sacramento Bee:

The common school graduate will

succeed in life better than the high

school graduate—other things being

equal. The common school graduate can

go out into the world and get a living

and right along from the spot where

the high school graduate has to back

along the road, and relieve himself of

a burdensome lot of useless rot, before

he can speed along on the path of a

sound and sensible education. The

high school is conducted in a lumber

ground, where the useless predominates

over and almost smother the useful.

And this unutilized school is carried

with approval by other papers.

There are communities in which it is

necessary to argue the superiority of

clothing and houses to blankets and

vulgarity, but we refuse to believe that

California is such a community. In

spite of the ignorant and arrogant in-

terference of some of its representative

newspapers. Education is an even

more important element of civilization

than houses or clothes. The praise of

ignorance is the praise of barbarism.

The high school curriculum is far

from perfect, and its improvement is a

matter of keen discussion among edu-

cators, but if a knowledge of the world's

history, of one's own language and lit-

erature, with possibly a foreign lan-

guage, of some of the facts and laws

of nature, with the mathematical prin-

ciples necessary to an understanding

of these laws, is "useless rot," which

must be forgotten before one can begin

a "sound and sensible education," we

must confess our inability to under-

stand what is practical or useful.

Unless the newspaper business has

BRAND NEW STARS

Four More Policemen Put On.

Two of Them Will Ride Francing Steeds.

The Lighting Question Threshed Over Again—Fire Department Matters.

From Wednesday's Daily. The adjourned meeting of the City Trustees to consider the adoption of new specifications for lighting the city, and also increasing the police force, was called to order at 8 o'clock last evening by Chairman Craycroft. Trustee McVey was the only absentee.

The lighting question was taken up first. Spinnely wasted a lot of time in demanding the production of the original specifications submitted two years ago by the San Joaquin Electric Company. Those specifications were not hidden on for the reason that the Fresno Gas and Electric Company could not bid on them as the specifications called for lights suspended in the middle of the street, while the city company's system consisted of arms extending out from their poles. Clerk Shunklin explained that it would probably take a couple of hours to find the original specifications, and the board proceeded without them.

A NEW BUILDING.

School Being Built by the Catholic Church.

More Room and an Enlarged Course of Study for St. Joseph's Academy.

From Wednesday's Daily. The members of St. John's (Catholic) church in this city are having a new school building erected on the corner of Mariposa and E streets. The institution will be known as St. Joseph's school and will supersede St. Augustine's academy.

The new building will front on E street adjoining the convent. The structure will be two stories high and supplied with all modern improvements. The lower floor will contain a large assembly hall and four commodious classrooms, while the upper story will contain a gymnasium, a library and additional classroom. There will be two entrances to the building—the one in front for girls and the other in the rear for boys.

CLUNG TO THE SHAFT.

J. F. Skoomburg's Exciting Adventure on J Street.

From Wednesday's Daily. An exciting runaway occurred yesterday afternoon on J street, beginning near the Grand Central hotel and ending near the Barton Opera House. J. F. Skoomburg of Sanger was the leading figure in the occurrence which came near being a tragedy.

Mr. Skoomburg was riding down J street on a horse and was reaching the Mariposa corner when he was overtaken by a buggy coming from the west. The driver of the buggy suggested that the difficulty was that the horse was frightened and he offered to take the horse to the stable. Mr. Skoomburg declined the offer and the buggy continued on its way.

Novel Messengers.

J. H. Harrison and family of this city were visiting last Sunday morning to the home of Zeon Walgumut, a short distance southwest of Malaga. When the Walgumuts arose on Sunday morning they found pieces of burned paper in the yard, bearing the names of the Walgumuts and Phoenix packing houses, and before the arrival of Mr. Harrison knew that a fire had occurred in Fresno. The pieces of paper, which proved to be bill heads, had been carried by the wind a distance of over seven miles.

A New School.

A contract for the erection of a school house and outbuilding was yesterday let to A. Davidson of this city by the school trustees of the Hermosa district. The new school is situated in the vicinity of Junction on the West Side, and was organized last spring.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve

The largest sale of any Salve in the world. This salve has been sold for over 100 years and is the only one that cures all skin diseases. It is the only one that cures all skin diseases. It is the only one that cures all skin diseases.

A Cure for the Texas Fever.

Editor Fresno Republican: I am writing you, that I have a cure for the Texas fever. It is a simple cure and can be made at home. It is the only one that cures all skin diseases. It is the only one that cures all skin diseases.

CASTLE'S RECORD

Sacrificed the Raisin Growers.

To Compass the Defeat of the Dingley Bill.

Against Protection on Wool, Although Many of His Constituents Are Sheepmen.

Minor Republican.—In recording Congressman Castle's record through the columns of the Republican a few days ago his private secretary, Mr. Johnson, said that Senator White and Mr. Castle worked hand in hand for the fruit schedule in the present tariff act. He did not tell us, however, that the Dingley Senator and the Senator from California were in the same boat.

"There's a problem, by the way, what to do with the wool. He can't play the outfield, the flies puzzle him and drop beyond him. His snarled lips persist in letting the ball slip through when he is behind the bat, and the players make it no matter if he can't stop a ball of hay rolling down hill.

WON'T DISBAND.

Red Cross Society Will be Permanent.

An Appeal to the Charitable People—Resolution of Condolence Passed.

From Wednesday's Daily. The Red Cross Society met at the Hughes hotel last night, when three members, A. Esterbrook of Olean, Emil Gottschalk of Fresno and D. H. Lafferty Jr. of Sanger were enrolled.

On motion the following resolution was adopted, ordered spread upon the minutes and published in the local papers: "Resolved, That the Red Cross Society of Fresno extends the assurance of its sympathy to A. Esterbrook of Olean, a member of this society, and to his family in their bereavement in the loss of his son, Clinton, during the past week and quarter to their appeals of consolation in this hour of deep affliction."

NEEDHAM HERE.

Next Congressman Home-ward Bound.

From Wednesday's Daily. The feeling south of Tehachapi very bitter against Castle.

Mr. Needham of Modesto, the choice of the Republican congressional convention held at New York last Monday, to represent this district in Congress, arrived in this city on the 11:20 train from the south last night and registered at the Grand Central hotel. He leaves on the 5 o'clock train for his home in Modesto.

FROM SANTIAGO.

Former Fresno Writes of the Battle.

Letter Received from James Riley, Now in the Captured City.

Antone Dices of this city has received the letter given below from an old friend and former Fresno man, James Riley. Mr. Riley left Fresno about a year ago and when the war broke out joined the regular army. He has participated in all the engagements before Santiago, and gives a vivid account of the part he took in the greatest battle of the Spanish-American war. The letter is as follows:

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Have Completed Their County Ticket.

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In the evening the guests began to arrive, and as they were assembling Mrs. Hollingsworth played sweet music. The strains of the wedding march were responded to by the bride party. Mrs. F. A. Chamberlain as bridesmaid, and Mr. F. A. Chamberlain as groom, were followed by the bride and groom. They took their places under the arch of ivy, where the wedding bed was hung. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. D. Smith.

AN AWKWARD SITUATION.

Insurgents Trying to Force the Lines at Manila.

LONDON, August 17.—The Manila correspondent of the Times, telegraphing August 16th, at noon, says: "The insurgents made vigorous but unsuccessful efforts to break the Spanish line at San Pablo last night. The Spanish situation remains unchanged, although the Spanish army is still continuing to hold the gates of the city and other remote positions against the insurgents. The latter have been informed that they will not be permitted to enter the town under any circumstances."

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CIRCUS HORSES.

All Mr. Roeding Needs Now Is a Menagerie.

He Hired a Showman as Hostler With Startling Results.

From Wednesday's Daily. George Roeding, who recently returned from a summer outing in the mountains, was the most surprised man in Fresno county when he went out to his ranch. There was ample cause for Mr. Roeding's surprise, for who would not be startled upon seeing his horses parading around the ranch on their hind legs, playing leap frog and performing other pranks?

BOUGHT GOLD DUST.

A. U. Warnakroff's Business Attended in Consequence.

A. U. Warnakroff's place of business was closed yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Elliot Scott, who attached it for A. V. Dickey, the banker. Warnakroff, who is at present in the Kingdom, bought \$50,000 worth of gold dust from Fred Perry, giving him his note on the People's Savings bank. Dickey refused to honor the note, but bought it up and provided an attachment on Warnakroff's place of business.

TO SHINE IN JAIL.

Moon is Under a Cloud at Present.

Found Guilty Yesterday of Neglecting His Wife and Children—His Trial.

From Thursday's Daily. W. R. Moon, who was arrested Sunday on a charge of neglecting his wife and children, was yesterday found guilty in Justice St. John's court.

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MUCH AGITATED

Chinese Excited Over Wong Ah Chee's Death.

The Six Companies Hold a Meeting to Consider the Accidental Shooting.

From Wednesday's Daily. Chinatown is greatly excited over the accidental killing of Wong Ah Chee by Special Officer Tagdale early Monday morning. Monday night the company which the deceased belonged, held a private meeting to consider the circumstances of his death, and afterward there was a meeting of the six companies in the Joss house.

ON A TROOPSHIP

A Fresno Writes of His Trip to Honolulu.

Incidents on Board a Transport Bound for the Philippine Islands.

From Thursday's Daily. A special correspondent of the Republican, who was on board one of the transport bound for the Philippines, writes this paper as follows from Honolulu under date of July 28th.

Life on board a troopship is a decided change to one accustomed to a vineyard in Fresno, and as very few, if any, Fresno men have started on the trip I have no one to whom I can refer to narrate some of my experiences.

ESTIMATED COST

Of Pooling the Raisin Crop.

Salaries to be Received by the Officers.

The Whole Expense Not to Exceed One-Twentieth Cent a Pound.

In response to a request made by the Association for a statement of the current expense of conducting the affairs of the California Raisin Growers' Association, Director T. C. White prepared the following statement, having been appointed by the directors to do so.

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Letter Received from James Riley, Now in the Captured City.

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FRESNO SWEEP BY A MOST DISASTROUS FIRE

The Greater Part of the Packing House District Wiped Out.

Three Blocks of the Railroad Reservation a Seething Mass of Flames.

A Serious Blow Dealt One of the Most Promising Industries of the County.

The Forsyth Seeded Raisin Company's Plant and the Phoenix Seeded Raisin Packing Company's Establishment Totally Destroyed—From the Phoenix the Fire Spread to the Union and National Ice Companies' Buildings, Thence to the Farmers' Warehouse—Einstein & Co.'s Warehouse Next Consumed, and From There the Flames Leaped to Hobbs & Parsons' Packing House—The Latter is Partially Saved by the Herculean Efforts of the Firemen—The Southern Pacific Depot and Hotel Have a Narrow Escape—Were on Fire Several Times, but Saved by the Employees—The Railroad Lost Heavily Though by the Burning of About Twenty Freight Cars and Several Sleepers—Hundreds of Feet of Track Also Ruined, and a Section House Burned—Several Houses Caught Fire in Chinatown But the Flames Were Prevented From Spreading—The Firemen Did Heroic Work But it Was in Vain—Three Chinamen Fatally Injured—Loss About \$400,000—Ominous Rumors of Incendiarism.

The most disastrous fire in the history of Fresno occurred shortly before 12 o'clock last night. The entire space on the west railroad reservation from Mariposa street to Mono, a distance of four blocks, being almost a clean sweep. The aggregate loss is conservatively estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The buildings destroyed were the following:

The Forsyth seeded raisin packing company's establishment.

The Phoenix Packing House.

The Union Ice Works (partly destroyed.)

The National Ice Company's establishment.

The Farmers' Warehouse.

The Einstein warehouse.

Hobbs & Parsons (partly destroyed.)

The residence of John Doyle, yardmaster.

In addition to the buildings enumerated the Southern Pacific's loss will be considerable. Several strings of freight cars standing along the sides of the packing houses and the warehouses were a mass of flames before the force of railroad men could halt them away.

The fire also spread to the roof of the Chinatown buildings, and for awhile there was also danger of that quarter of the town being wiped out. Three Chinamen were fatally injured. One of them got hold of a live wire, another jumped in fright from a building and the third was run over by a hose wagon, which mangled his skull.

The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The fact that the fire department was called to another part of town by a smaller blaze shortly before the Forsyth plant burst forth in a mass of flames goes to support the theory that the large industries of Fresno were burned by a firebug.

The conflagration broke out shortly after the arrival of the north-bound train. It was seen near the ground on the north side of the Forsyth establishment. It was apparent that the fire would devour the large frame building unless checked at once. Pistols were discharged in order to give the alarm and the whistle of the train was blown for several minutes as a sign of alarm. As soon as people up town were alerted by the shots and pistols they saw flames rising beyond the depot and it was thought at first that Uncle Col. H's building was on fire.

The engines, which had been called to the intersection of O and Mariposa streets a few minutes before, responded promptly, but it was utterly impossible to attempt to save the Forsyth building, which was one huge mass of flames. For a while the frame work of the large structure, with the tongues of fire issuing through the windows, was discernible, but soon nothing but a sheet of flame shooting skyward could be seen. The heat was intense and people fled when a gust of wind carried the flames toward them.

Quite a strong wind was blowing from the north, and it forced the flames along the reservation to the buildings along the reservation to the south.

Henry Pratt of Gartenlaub & Pratt, freight depot of the Southern Pacific, was on fire several times, but a large force of railroad men were stationed there to protect it, and they managed to save it.

From the Phoenix the fire spread to the Union Ice Works, and thence to the National Ice Company's establishment was totally destroyed, but the Union ice house and also the building for icing cars were saved. The roofs of the Union Company's buildings were painted with a fire proof preparation and also were well wet down.

The fire was now raging in the Farmers' warehouse, where the conflagration was now hottest. The Forsyth establishment was a mass of ruins and the Phoenix was a heap of burning rags and fallen timbers.

The Farmers' warehouse contained a large quantity of grain. The grain burned slowly and will probably continue to burn for a couple of days. The Einstein warehouse was the next to go up in smoke.

After that the fire had nearly burned itself out. The only other building in the block was the raisin warehouse of Hobbs & Parsons, which contained raisins and dried fruit. Heroic efforts were made to save the building and only about half of it was burned.

During the fire there was the greatest excitement in Chinatown. The raisin owners and occupants of other buildings followed suit. The heat there was intense while the Forsyth building was on fire, which almost butted up against the Chinese quarter. The hose wagon was called down the first alley north of Tulare street. In going through the hose cart ran over a Chinaman, crushing his skull. He died a few hours later. Another Chinaman is said to have got hold of a live electric wire. A third Chinaman was probably fatally injured by jumping from a building.

A rope was thrown up by one of the firemen for the Chinaman to fasten on one end of the building and let himself down. Instead he merely caught hold of it and jumped. The three were piled up in the alley.

The Chinaman who had his head crushed died at about 2 o'clock this morning. Cauter long received a blow in the jaw when he went after the body, and three shots were fired, but no one was hit.

Gartenlaub and Pratt surveyed the destruction of their establishment from the corner of Tulare and H streets. They stated that their loss would be \$70,000 approximately. They carried a partial insurance, but were unable to state what the amount was. The estimated loss includes that to the building, machinery and stock. The stock alone was valued at \$30,000.

Forsyth's loss is placed at \$100,000. Colonel Forsyth was in Santa Cruz when his business place was destroyed. There was also some insurance on the building, but the exact amount is not known.

A nightwatchman named Harper was sleeping in the tower, and it was thought at first that he must have perished in the building, as it was believed that escape was impossible for him. Later it was reported that he had been seen and was safe.

General Muller estimates his loss at \$25,000. The grain was all insured. The insurance rate on grain is low, and for that reason it is believed that it was insured to nearly its value.

Nothing definite could be heard about the loss suffered by Mr. Einstein, as that gentleman could not be seen. General Muller stated, however, that the loss to the Einstein warehouse was about the same as that to the Farmers' warehouse.

It is impossible to estimate the loss to the ice company, but their loss will be a very heavy one, as large quantities of wood and coal were destroyed.

The loss to Hobbs & Parsons will be between \$200 and \$300. They succeeded in saving a part of their warehouse.

The Southern Pacific's loss will also be large, but even an approximation could not be made this morning. Twenty or thirty freight cars were burned, some of them being loaded with grain and raisins. A large number of ties were also destroyed and the track was burned in a number of places. A number of third-class sleepers were also reduced to ashes.

Hi Rappell, the Chinatown nightwatchman, was at the depot mailing a letter when the fire broke out. He was one of the first to see it. He states that it was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. He says the fire started near the ground on the north side. The only fire in the building was in the engine room in the opposite end of the structure, and the conflagration could not have started from that.

E. A. Williams, deputy district attorney, was at Lemoore yesterday conducting the case of Hauck for assault with a deadly weapon made upon Thammia. Last night Mr. Williams went to Firebaugh to represent the people in the preliminary examination of Hernandez for shooting Viviano Rodriguez.

Freight Agent Hixon in speaking of the loss of the Southern Pacific placed it at between \$300 and \$400,000. Fifteen freight cars, five of them refrigerators, were destroyed. One of them was loaded and the company will be responsible for the loss of the freight. The other fifteen were a section house, two tool-houses, 1500 feet of rails, which were warped by the heat, and 1000 feet of ties. The railroad company carried no insurance.

The National Ice Company saved two delivery wagons and a coal wagon from the loss of the freight. The other fifteen were a section house, two tool-houses, 1500 feet of rails, which were warped by the heat, and 1000 feet of ties. The railroad company carried no insurance.

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AFTER THE FIRE

Details of the Great Conflagration.

The Packing Houses Will be Rebuilt.

An Approximation of the Different Losses and the Insurance Carried.

The ruins of Saturday night's destructive conflagration, which, with two exceptions, wiped out four blocks of the west side of the railroad reservation, burned and smoked and smoldered all day yesterday and it will probably be a day or so yet before the embers are dead. Sunday hundreds of people viewed the burning wreck and yesterday sightseers were abundant. Sunday night the heaps of rags and dried fruit and grain burned brightly, the fires being fanned by the strong wind from the north, and the flames arose so high at times that there was danger of a spread of the fire.

The owners of the other packing establishments on the reservation had men guarding their buildings Sunday night and again last night, and they kept a close watch for sparks that might be carried from the fires and also were on the lookout for tramps and suspicious characters.

There were many incidents of the fire Saturday night which could not be narrated in the limited time allowed Sunday morning, but all the salient features were reported. The depot hotel had perhaps the narrowest escape. When the Forsyth structure was burning the fiercest, the heat at the hotel was almost unbearable. Fortunately the wind carried the flames southeastward, but even then the heat was so great that the side of the hotel nearest the fire was blistered. The hotel runners and bus drivers did heroic work. The crowd also lent their aid in saving the building. A bucket brigade was formed and the structure was kept well wet. It was on fire many times, but each blaze was quickly put out. It is said that whole burning shingles were carried that far from the Forsyth and Phoenix buildings.

From a spectacular point of view the fire was a magnificent sight, but none with the exception of a few enjoyed the spectacle. The loss that it meant to the owners of the building, the injury to the town and the thought of the huge number of men who it would throw out of employment were all such as to make the heart sick rather than delight the eye with the sight. At the time the fire broke out, the Forsyth building was a perfect skeleton of flaming rafters and glowing timbers. Every joist and studding, a livid red, could be seen against the murky sky. It looked like some huge piece of set fireworks.

When a huge sheet of devouring flames rushed across the street and caught the cornice of the Phoenix building it was not unlike a monster leaping at and devouring its prey. The flames raced along the long one-story structure, leaping out through the windows and traveling along the roof. Then the three-story addition went, the flames being freshly fed by three large barrels of oil and rushing more furiously at the high structure.

The sky was then covered with a cloud of brilliant sparks, and down further other fires began to burn. In the meantime the gallant firemen were doing heroic work, and succeeded in saving the packing house of Hobbs & Parsons. Only a shed in the rear was burned, but there was some loss by water.

As yet it is impossible to compute in exact figures the total loss, but a close approximation has been arrived at. A Republican reporter yesterday saw all the losses and obtained from them figures of their loss. Of course the amounts were merely approximated by them, but they knew pretty nearly what their loss was. By adding up the actual figures obtained the aggregate loss foots up to \$187,710, but it is safe to say that \$200,000 would be a safe minimum figure. The insurance adjusters are expected here today to compute the damage. The insurance, which is also an approximation, amounts to about \$14,000.

The following table shows the estimated losses and the insurance:

Forsyth plant	\$150,000	\$25,000
Phoenix plant	75,000	4,000
National Ice Co.	2,000	6,000
Crown Plant	2,000	20,000
Farmers' warehouse	20,000	5,000
Union Ice & Cold	7,500	5,000
Southern Pacific	8,000	None

In addition to these principal losses, there were a number of smaller ones. The Union Ice Company, whose building was, in all probability, saved, estimated their loss at only \$100. E. R. Smith, the contractor who put up the new Phoenix addition, lost his tools and heavy implements, amounting to \$225. E. M. Hayden, a draughtsman and mail-carrier, suffered similarly to the amount of \$50.

Freight Agent Hixon in speaking of the loss of the Southern Pacific placed it at between \$300 and \$400,000. Fifteen freight cars, five of them refrigerators, were destroyed. One of them was loaded and the company will be responsible for the loss of the freight. The other fifteen were a section house, two tool-houses, 1500 feet of rails, which were warped by the heat, and 1000 feet of ties. The railroad company carried no insurance.

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Messrs. Gartenlaub and Pratt announced yesterday that they would rebuild at once, and they expect to have their new establishments erected in time to handle this year's crop. The company has been in the room in the corner of the Union Ice Company. Mr. Gartenlaub stated yesterday to a Republican reporter that as soon as the fire adjourns view the ruins the work of clearing away the debris would be commenced. Already the firm has placed an order with a San Francisco establishment for new machinery, which will be ready by the time the building is constructed. A wooden building will be the only kind that can be put up in time. There is just about a month's time in which to get everything ready, but by rushing the work it is believed that the company will be in a position to get its share of the seeding and packing this season.

The following Associated Press interview with Colonel Forsyth shows that he will also immediately rebuild:

SANTA CRUZ, August 15.—Colonel William Forsyth will start for Fresno tomorrow to see the damage to his building his raisin packing house which was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. He expects to have it completed in time for this season's crop.

At present it is undecided whether to make the structure of brick and iron or of concrete. Forsyth says that the Phoenix Raisin Company will also be reconstructed. The new packing houses will be fully as complete as the ones destroyed.

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Had Recorder Arrested for Battery But Failed to Prosecute.

Early yesterday morning a woman named Mabel Moore, who lives on the track, entered Recorder Clark's court and swore to a complaint charging C. J. Reeder with battery. She was very indignant and exhibited a badly lacerated lip, which, she said, was the result of a blow from Reeder's fist. The warrant was placed in the hands of an officer, who quickly arrested the man and brought him before Recorder Clark. He pleaded not guilty and had his trial set for ten o'clock.

Shortly before the hour of the trial arrived the woman again appeared before Judge Clark and asked to withdraw her complaint, stating that she had acted under the impulse of anger and that upon further reflection she had decided not to appear against Reeder. Recorder Clark was very reluctant to let the woman beg off, but she persisted and offered to pay all the costs of the case. Recorder Clark, after consulting with the prosecuting witness, allowed the woman to pay the costs and let Reeder go.

Of late the officers have experienced some difficulty in dealing with these people from across the track. Recorder Clark has had several cases where these women entered complaints against men of this class and afterwards failed to prosecute. This is one reason why the officers cannot keep such worthless characters as Reeder behind the bars.

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